

(Continued from the first page.)

the valleys and cultivated the soil had stone houses several stories high, the walls of which were ornamented with pictures. There were a great many idols in the villages, and every house had a chapel dedicated to some evil genius. Onate, on taking possession of the country, entered upon a most successful career; the most successful of any of the officials. Under him many new missions were established and mines were opened and worked. But the enslavement of the Indians by the colonists, was the cause of the overthrow of the flourishing Spanish power. The cruelty to which the Indians were subjected was too much for them to bear. They made several ineffectual attempts to rid themselves of their oppressors, and finally in 1683 drove out the Spaniards and recovered the country as far south as El Paso del Norte. After several attempts the Spaniards regained possession of the country in 1693, which they then held for nearly two centuries. General Kearney, in 1846, took Santa Fe with a United States force, and soon after conquered the whole territory from Mexico. It was then ceded to the United States and has since been several times altered in boundary as before stated.

The present population is of a mixed character, composed of domesticated nomad Indians, Mexicans, Spanish, and Americans. The Spanish is the prevailing language. It is both spoken and written. The proceedings of the Territorial Government in both the Senate and House are carried on in this tongue, but they are printed in both Spanish and English. The capital is Santa Fe. The government officers are a Governor, Secretary, Purveyor of Public Funds and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, with salaries ranging from \$3000 to \$2000 per annum. These are appointed by the President. The legislative power is vested in a Governor and Assembly, consisting of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council has 13 members, chosen by the people for two years, and the House 35 members elected annually. According to the census reports of 1860 the Territory had one college, seventeen public schools, and two academies, with a total attendance of 515. In 1869, out of a population of 93,516, there were 57,333 persons who could not read or write, and there were no free schools in the whole Territory excepting those taught by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church.

The greater portion of New Mexico is mountainous, and some of the largest mountain ranges in North America run through the Territory, among which are the Rocky Mountains and other smaller ranges. The elevation of Santa Fe, the capital town, is 7000 feet, while the mountains near, whose peaks are covered with snow, rise to the height of 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is variable. Near Santa Fe and in the mountainous district the winters are severe. In the southern portions the temperature is mild, being seldom below the freezing point. In this district the summers are very hot, the temperature ranging from 90 to 100 degrees. But the whole Territory is considered very healthy. The sky is generally clear, and the atmosphere dry. The rainy season in the southern part is in the months of July and August. Diseases are few, and pulmonary complaints are hardly known. Rheumatism is more prevalent on account of the habit of sleeping on the ground.

The agricultural parts of the Territory are the bottom lands near the rivers and small water courses. The Rio Grande is the principal river, which rises in the northern part and flows southerly nearly the whole length of the country. The valley of this river is the principal bottom land. It varies from one to fifteen miles in width. It has a light soil, and by artificial irrigation the year land can be made to yield two crops in the year. As there is but little rain this artificial irrigation is necessary. It is accomplished by damming the stream and leading the water over the valleys by canals and ditches. There is a canal for this purpose near El Paso which is twenty miles in length. Agriculture is carried on in a primitive way, with a hoe and wooden plow made from a forked tree, such as is used in Syria and Persia. By this means the surface of the soil only is disturbed, but this seems sufficient for the purpose. There are no fences, though some fields are protected by the ditches, along the edges of which bushes grow, thereby making a hedge. According to the census of 1860 there were then in New Mexico, not including Arizona, 3750 farms, with 166,301 acres of improved land. The cash value of the farms then, including implements and machinery, was \$1,731,912, which figure is now very much larger. Stock raising is the most profitable source of income, it being better adapted to the country than the cultivation of the soil. Immense flocks of sheep are raised, as well as a great number of mules. Portions of the high plains, valleys, and lesser hills are covered with grass sufficient for the pasturage of millions of animals, and it is not necessary to protect them in the winter. Horses, mules, cattle, and sheep can graze through the whole winter season. The only impediment to the raising of stock is the incursions of Indians, but these are daily becoming less frequent, and in some parts they are now unknown. In the hilly region there is much land well timbered with pine, oak, and cedar.

The mineral resources are great, but this branch of industry is much neglected. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc exist in abundance. The gold mines have been worked for a long time, but have not yielded very heavily on account of bad management. A gold mining company has a quartz crushing mill at the town of Pinos Altos. The quartz worked is taken from the Pacific lode, and yields from \$80 to \$150 of gold per ton. The cost of mining and delivering the ore at this mill is estimated at \$8.50 per ton, and of reducing it and separating the gold, \$3. Between 1832 to 1835, when the mining operations were most flourishing, from \$60,000 to \$80,000 were taken from the gold mines. From the time of their discovery until 1844 they yielded about \$500,000. In some places the gold can be obtained by washing. Near the Placer Mountains the whole soil seems to be impregnated with the precious metal, and it is believed by competent judges that this district would be one of the richest gold bearing countries in the world. If science and capital were employed in its development. Numerous veins of silver have been discovered in different parts. The greater part of the gold bearing quartz yields also more or less silver, which promises ultimately to be the leading mining interest in this section of the Rocky Mountains. Copper is also an accompaniment of the precious metals, and lodes and deposits are reported to have been discovered. Several copper and silver mines were worked in Spanish times, which are now abandoned. Veins of bituminous coal have been found dropping out in various places. Anthracite coal of a superior quality is found about twenty miles south of Santa Fe. Lead and iron are common

minerals. The lead has a sufficient percentage of silver to pay for its separation. As there is yet but little domestic demand for the lead itself, and as the cost of transportation to another market would consume it, there is none mined or smelted.

Almost the entire amount of salt used in New Mexico is obtained from salt lakes on the plain, some fifty or sixty miles east of the Rio Grande. The salt, crystallized by the evaporation of the water by the sun, is deposited upon the bottom, forming a crust several inches in thickness. It is shovelled directly into wagons and dried in the sun. In this condition it has impurities mixed with it, which give it a dark appearance, but when bleached or washed it becomes white as snow. The supply is inexhaustible. A train of about fifteen wagons, each capable of carrying 5000 pounds of salt, goes once a year from El Paso to a lake sixty miles distant, for the annual supply of salt. Chihuahua obtains its supply of the article from the salt lakes of New Mexico.

There are several mineral and warm springs, some of which possess rare medicinal qualities. There are several distilleries in the Territory, which fact is always taken into account by settlers proposing to emigrate. Altogether, it is a most inviting region for that class of people, and it is not a wonder that its population has increased so greatly within the past few years as to warrant the application for admission into the Union as a State. And from present appearances we, within a short time, will have to face another star to our ensign, and welcome another sister to the already brilliant gathering.

## LADIES' LEGS.

Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie on English and American Ladies' Legs—Theoretically and Practically Handled.

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie, in her London letter to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, handles the legs of some of her American and English sisters in this free manner:—

We trust our fair American sisters will not be shocked by our unhesitating use of the word "legs," which they are accustomed to designate as "limb," or "lower limb." In England and all over Europe that little subterfuge would be pronounced indelicate and affected; and it certainly is the latter, if not the former.

But to our story. White, symmetrical feminine legs are said to be disappearing from American soil. They are so much in the ascendant in England that ladies of rank have invented a new method of making known their fair proportions. We read in the March number of the *Galaxy*, in a work just published, two American medical men put forth the gross slander that "a handsome leg is a rarity—we had almost said an impossibility—among American women!" We do not believe the ungallant libel, though American ladies certainly are not in the habit of publishing their charms by having casts taken of their shapely legs, as an ornament for drawing-room tables, or to be sold for the benefit of the vendor of casts, or to be circulated among friends as a delicate token of friendship and valuable work of art. What we are about to relate appears, at the first blush, so incredible that we hold ourselves responsible for its exact truth.

Upon the drawing-room table of a lady of rank in London—a lady of high position and irreproachable character—may be seen, beneath a glass case, a lovely dimpled foot, delicate ankle, rounded calf, up to the knee-joint; it is the cast of the leg of Lady—, the hostess. In Soho Square there is a small shop, in which you can purchase for five shillings a cast of one of the most exquisite of legs; the original—in the flesh—belongs to Lady—de G— and R—, who went to this little shop incognito, and had her perfect leg moulded, and afterwards generously gave the shopman the privilege of selling copies of the cast, which he does daily, for it was quickly discovered to whom the beautiful leg belonged.

One lady, the wife of a mayor of a town in the provinces came to London and had two casts taken of her leg; one nude, and one with the neat little shoe, stocking, and garter. Strange to say (though no artist will call it strange), the leg with the stocking and garter produced an effect much further removed from modesty than the leg quite unadorned. Brociani, the cast vendor in Covent Garden, drives a brisk business in casting ladies' legs, and has any quantity of models of all descriptions, taken from life and chiefly from noble life, for sale. How this leg mania originated we have never heard, but there is *certainly* explanation for this sudden passion among the aristocratic fair to have their legs recognized; perhaps it is only because "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

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## GENERAL MORTGAGE

## Six Per Cent. Bonds

At 92 1/2 and Interest added to Date of Purchase.

All free from State tax, and issued in sums of \$1000.

These Bonds are Coupon and Registered—Interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter, April and October.

The bonds secured by this mortgage are issued to WISTAR MORRIS and JOSIAH BACON, Trustees, who cannot, under its provisions, deliver to the Company, at any time, an amount of bonds exceeding the full-paid capital stock of the Company—limited to \$25,000,000.

Enough of these bonds are withheld to pay off all existing liens upon the property of the Company, so meet which at maturity it now holds ample means independently of the bonds to be received by the Trustees for that purpose, making the bonds practically a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all its railroads, their equipment, real estate, etc. etc.

The gross revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1869 was \$17,293,511, or nearly twenty-eight per cent. of the capital and debts of the Company at the end of that year.

Since 1867 the dividends to the stockholders have averaged nearly eleven and one-half per cent. per annum after paying interest on its bonds and paying annually a large amount to the credit of construction.

The security upon which the bonds are based is, therefore, of the most ample character, and places them on a par with the very best National securities.

For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke &amp; Co.,

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AND

## RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds run THIRTY YEARS, and pay SEVEN PER CENT. interest in gold, clear of all taxes, payable at the First National Bank in Philadelphia.

The amount of Bonds issued is \$625,000, and are secured by a First Mortgage on real estate, railroad, and franchises of the Company, the former of which cost two hundred thousand dollars, which has been paid for from Stock subscriptions, and after the railroad is finished, so that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

The Railroad connects with the Cumberland Valley Railroad about four miles below Chambersburg, and runs through a section of the most fertile part of the Cumberland Valley.

We sell them at 92 1/2 and accrued interest from March 1. For further particulars apply to

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OF THE

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## Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,

Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER AND THE POTOMAC. THE EASTERN INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST. From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to \$15,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will be \$1,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from \$30,000 to \$200,000 per mile—and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds. We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.

DEAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 15 Broad Street, New York.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of \$100 and \$500) are offered at 92 1/2 and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

[42 3/4]

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SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-barre Railroad Company,

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Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS. Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

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